

## FOD

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,  
And sprink'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
Upon a *foaming* horse  
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*  
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.  
He *foameth*, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*  
*FOAMY. adj.* [from *foam*.] Covered with foam; frothy.  
More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,  
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!  
The winds and waves are on the jufter fide. *Dryden.*  
*FOB. n. f.* [*fubpe, fubfacke*, German.] A small pocket.  
Who pick'd a *fab* at holding forth,  
And where a watch for half the worth  
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*  
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?  
The well-fill'd *fab*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*  
He put his hand into his *fab*, and presented me in his name  
with a tobacco-flopper. *Addison's Spectator.*  
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these  
he called his *fab*s: they were two large flits cut into the top of  
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his  
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,  
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;  
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,  
Fancies his fingers in the cully's *fab*. *Swift.*  
To *FOB. v. a.* [*fuppen*, German.]  
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.  
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fob'd* in  
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art  
king, and resolution thus *fob'd* as it is with the rusty curb of  
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with  
another story. *L'Estrange.*  
2. To *FOB off.* To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to  
delude by a trick.  
You must not think  
To *fab off* our disgraces with a tale. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*  
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,  
To get their wives and children meat;  
But these will not be *fob'd off* so,  
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,  
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;  
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,  
The rascal *fob'd* me off with only wine. *Addison.*  
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-  
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be *fob'd off* with a  
garter. *Addison's Freibolder, N. 3.*  
*FOCAL. adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See  
*Focus*.  
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-  
cavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point, or scatters  
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*  
*FOCIL. n. f.* [*foelle*, French.] The greater or less bone between  
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.  
The fracture was of both the *foails* of the left leg. *Wifem.*  
*FOCILLATION. n. f.* [*foaille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diſt.*  
*FOCUS. n. f.* [Latin.]  
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence  
or concourse, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their  
refraction by the glaſs. *Harris.*  
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-  
verge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opt.*  
2. Focus of a *Parabola*. A point in the axis within the figure,  
and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,  
or *latus rectum*. *Harris.*  
3. Focus of an *Ellipſis*. A point towards each end of the  
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any  
point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that  
longer axis. *Harris.*  
4. Focus of the *Hyperbola*. A point in the principal axis,  
within the oppoſite hyperbola's; from which if any two right  
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas,  
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diſt.*  
*FODDER. n. f.* [*foðpe, foðer*, Saxon.] Dry food ſtored up  
for cattle againſt Winter.  
Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the  
air. *Knutley's Hiſtory of the Turks.*  
Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to  
force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of  
*fodder*. *Temple.*  
Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,  
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*  
To *FODDER. v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.  
Natural earth is taken the firſt half ſpit from juſt under the  
tuſs of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well  
*foddered* on. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
From Winter keep,  
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

## FOI

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as  
many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortim. Hub.*  
*FODDERER. n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who *fodders* cattle.  
*FOE. n. f.* [*jah*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottiſh.]  
1. An enemy in war.  
Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,  
He fought great battles with his ſavage *foe*,  
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
Never but one more was either like  
To meet fo great a *foe*. *Milton.*  
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.  
God's benifon go with you, and with thoſe  
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſ.*  
Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in debt become;  
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*  
Thy defects to know,  
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry *foe*. *Pope.*  
3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher.  
He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is  
counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watt's Imp. of the Mind.*  
*FO'EMAN. n. f.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-  
niſt. An obſolete word.  
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;  
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,  
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
What valiant *foemen*, like to Autumn's corn,  
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sb. H. VI.*  
*FO'ETUS. n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is  
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*  
*A fetus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the  
ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*  
*FOG. n. f.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt  
denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.  
Infect her beauty,  
You ſenſuck'd *fogs*, drawn by the pow'rful fun,  
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with  
fo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the fun and  
moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*  
Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;  
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day  
With your dull influence: it is for you  
To fit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*  
*Fogs* we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in  
our hotteſt months. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*  
*Fog. n. f.* [*fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foreſta regis vocatur*  
*pro foggio. Leges foreſt. Scoticæ.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which  
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.  
*FOGGILY. adv.* [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.  
*FOGGINESS. n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or  
miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.  
*FOGGY. adj.* [from *fog*.]  
1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.  
Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt  
Of our ſelf-love, fo paſſions do deceive,  
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful fight,  
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implays,  
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*  
Whence have they this miſt?  
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſ. Henry V.*  
Let not air be too groſs, nor too penetrative; not ſubject  
to any *foggy* noiſomenels, from ſens or marſhes near adjoining.  
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means  
*foggy*, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*  
2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.  
*FOH. interjeſt.* [from *jah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjeſtion  
of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated  
cry out a *foe*!  
Not to affect many propoſed matches  
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,  
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,  
*Foh!* one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank.  
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſ. Othello.*  
*FOIBLE. n. f.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a  
failing.  
He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſ.*  
The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their  
own *foible*, and therefore they craftily thru the attacks of  
argument. *Watt's Logick.*  
To *FOIL. v. a.* [*offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to  
the worſt; to defeat, though without a complete victory.  
Amazement ſeiz'd  
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee  
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. vi.*  
Leader of thoſe armies bright,  
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*! *Milton.*  
Yet theſe ſubjeſt not: I to theſe diſcloſe  
What inward theſe I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:  
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe  
Variouſly

## FOI

Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,  
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Loſt.*  
Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*, *Waller.*  
Without the help of colours or of oil!  
He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature.  
*Wifeman's Surgery.*  
In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*,  
that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*  
Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;  
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my *foe* defy'd. *Dryden.*  
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;  
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſſful war;  
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,  
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*  
*FOIL. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a  
complete conqueſt.  
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;  
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſ. Hen. VI.*  
Whoſe overthroweth his mate in ſuch fort, as that either  
his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the  
ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-  
gered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is called a *foil*. *Carew.*  
So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,  
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,  
Fell when he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milton's P. Loſt.*  
When age ſhall level me to impotence,  
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*  
Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,  
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*  
2. [*Feuille*, French.] Leaf; gilding.  
A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,  
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,  
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing frothy nor thick;  
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,  
Nor in the glittering *foil*  
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*  
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to  
raiſe their luſtre.  
As the black ſilk cap on him begun  
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve.  
Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,  
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,  
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps  
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet  
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare's*  
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil*  
cloſely itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre: the *foil* is  
a mixture of maſſich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſeum.*  
Heſtor has a *foil* to ſet him off: we are perpetually op-  
poſing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Heſtor.  
*Notes on the Odyssey.*  
4. [From *fuiller*, French.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.  
He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall  
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil*  
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
*FO'ILER. n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage  
over another.  
To *FOIN. v. n.* [*poindre*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To puſh in fencing.  
He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,  
And every way did ſeek into his life;  
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,  
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out:  
he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman,  
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance  
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:  
They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore  
Their corſlets, and the thinnelt parts explore. *Dryden.*  
*FOIN. n. f.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.  
*FOININGLY. adv.* [from *foin*.] In a puſhing manner.  
*FO'ISON. n. f.* [*poiron*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word  
now out of uſe.  
Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,  
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee. *Tuſſ. Huſb.*  
Be wiſful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,  
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer's Huſband.*  
Nature ſhould bring forth,  
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,  
To feed my innocent people.  
As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time  
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings  
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb  
Expelleth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*  
To *FOIST. v. a.* [*foiſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery.  
Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes  
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account  
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

## FOL

Forge law, and *foiſt* it into ſome by-place.  
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
*FO'ISTINESS. n. f.* [from *foiſty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.  
Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,  
Leſt *foiſineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſ. Huſbandry.*  
*FO'ISTY. adj.* [See *Fuſty*.] Mouldy; fuſty.  
*FOLD. n. f.* [*palæ, palæ*, Saxon.]  
1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.  
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field  
Part arable and tilth; whereon were heaves  
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *fold*. *Milton.*  
In thy book record their groans,  
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*  
Slain. *Milton.*  
2. The place where ſheep are houſed.  
Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,  
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;  
And Philomel becometh dumb,  
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*  
3. The flock of ſheep.  
And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,  
Who yeanning on the rocks has left her young;  
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden's Virgil.*  
4. A limit; a boundary.  
Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;  
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*  
5. [From *filb*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-  
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon  
another.  
She in this triſe of time  
Commits a thing to monſtrous, to diſmantle  
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a num-  
ber of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*  
Not with indented waves,  
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear  
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd  
*Fold* above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*  
Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let  
the *folds* be large: the parts ſhould be often travers'd by the  
flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden's Duſſyſway.*  
With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds  
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*,  
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*  
The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than  
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbutnot.*  
6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in  
composition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *two*  
*fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.  
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;  
ſome an hundred *fold*, ſome ſixty *fold*, ſome thirty *fold*. *Matt.*  
At laſt appear  
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,  
And thrice three *fold* the gates: three *folds* were braſs,  
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*  
Their martyr'd blood and aches ſow  
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway  
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow  
A hundred *fold*. *Milton.*  
To *FOLD. v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.  
The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,  
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*  
We ſee that the *folding* of ſleep helps ground, as well by  
their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*  
She in pens his flocks with *fold*,  
And then produce her dairy ſtore,  
With wine to drive away the cold,  
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*  
2. [*palban*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.  
As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb. i. 12.*  
Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the  
hands to ſleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*  
They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*  
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take  
forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again  
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*  
Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair,  
and ſits curling in a corner. *Collier of Leroy.*  
Both ſur their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;  
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*  
3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.  
We will defend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*  
Witness my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,  
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath  
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*  
To *FOLD. v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to  
join with another of the ſame kind.  
The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two  
leaves of the other door were *folding*. *1 Kings vi. 14.*  
FOLIACEOUS.